

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1846

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號十月一十年八十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1888.

日七初月十年子戊

Price, \$2 PER MONTH.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—E. ALDAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. O. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E. O. BATES HENRY & Co., 37, Wallbrook, E. O. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Ludgate Street, W. M. WILKS, 151, Cannon Street, E. O.  
PARIS AND EUROPE.—ANDREI PRINCE & Co., 30, Rue Lafayette, Paris.  
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAR & BLACK, San Francisco.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.  
CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARIES Co., Colombo.  
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Manila.  
CHINA.—MACAO, F. A. DE CURE, Swallow, Quilon & Co., Amoy, N. MOALLE, Foochow, HONGKONG & Co., Shanghai, LAM, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, Kobe, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

## Banks.

### NOTICE.

## RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
- 2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
- 3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 4.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on deposits on their daily balances.
- 5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- 6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 1, 1888. 754

## HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAY-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,000,000  
RESERVE FUND.....\$4,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO.....\$7,500,000  
PRESTON.

COURT OF DIRECTORS  
Chairman.—Hon. JAMES LIVING.  
Deputy Chairman.—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
C. D. BOWEN, Esq.  
S. G. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
W. G. BROWN, Esq.  
J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
E. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
N. A. STEWART, Esq.  
J. F. HOLMES, Esq.  
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.  
Hon. B. LAYTON.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
HONGKONG.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER.  
SHANGHAI.—EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 4, 1888. 363

## Intimations.

### THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1887.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premium for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the PROPORTION OF PROFIT for that year to be paid as BONUS to CONTRIBUTORS may be ascertained. Returns not sent in before the 30th Instant, will be made up by the Company and no subsequent Claims or Alterations will be allowed.  
By Order of the Directors,  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1888. 1843

SHANGHAI, 21st Sept., 1888.

FROM the First November next, the SHANGHAI BUTCHERY will be prepared to supply BRAZEN, LARD in Bladder, Fresh and Pickled ENGLISH PORK SAUSAGES, &c.  
Also,  
BEEF in Joints and Corned, Black PUDDINGS, PORK and GAMES PIE, &c.  
S. R. GALE.

## Business Notices.

## FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Be to announce that they have just received their NEW STOCK of CARPETS AND FURNISHING GOODS IN THIS SEASON'S DESIGNS, comprising—

VICTORIAN AXMINSTER-PARQUET CARPETS of Indian and Persian Designs, woven in one piece, without seam. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. invite special attention to the above on account of their exquisite designs and colourings, excellent quality and moderate price. A few of the combinations of Colourings are enumerated below:—

RED INDIAN FILLING WITH CAMEL INDIAN BORDER.  
BLUE INDIAN FILLING WITH CAMEL INDIAN BORDER.  
GOLD INDIAN FILLING WITH CAMEL INDIAN BORDER.  
CAMEL INDIAN FILLING WITH RED INDIAN BORDER.

- 3,500 YARDS BEST QUALITY BRUSSELS CARPETS in Art Designs and Colourings, with BORDERS AND RUGS to MATCH.
- 2,000 YARDS 2ND QUALITY BRUSSELS CARPETS in Art Designs and Colourings, with BORDERS AND RUGS to MATCH.
- 3,000 YARDS TAPESTRY CARPETS in Art Designs and Colourings, with BORDERS AND RUGS to MATCH.
- 'KENSINGTON CARPETS.'—These are inexpensive but most artistic productions of the English Loom, woven in one piece, without seam, bordered, fringed and reversible: may be had in a variety of Patterns and Sizes, SUITABLE FOR BEDROOM AND BEDROOMS.
- 'WESTMINSTER CARPETS.'—These are similar in texture to a medium quality Brussels Carpet, most artistic in Design, inexpensive and durable, suitable for Dining and Drawing Rooms. A great variety to select from in various sizes.
- 'ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS.'—A Splendid Collection of Antique Persian and Indian Rugs and Carpets; Daghestan, Kouke, and Seinde Rugs in great variety. An immense assortment of Axminster and Velvet Hearth Rugs, Sofa Carpets, and Door Mats. Sheepskin Rugs and Mats in all Colours.

## Tapestries and Covering Fabrics.

A Splendid Collection of Patterns in WOOL, SILK and WOOL, and SILK TAPESTRIES for CURTAINS and COVERING FURNITURE. Double width, from \$1.00 per yard.  
SILK FURNITURE PLOUSES, Utrecht Velvets, Embossed Velvets, and Roman Satins in all the newest shades, Peacock, Ruby, Terra-Cotta, Old Gold, Sapphire, Cardinal, &c., &c., &c.  
'TRIMMINGS.'—An immense assortment of Art Trimmings & Fringes, with Gimps, Cords, and Tassels to match, in every possible combination of Artistic colouring. TAPESTRY and ELGAN MANTLE BORDERS from \$1.50 each.  
'CRETONNES.'—A splendid range of patterns from 25 cents per yard. 'ALL WOOL REPS & DAMASKS,' in every colouring.

'TABLE COVERS,' Novelties in Plush, Satin, and Embossed Velvet, Tapestry Covers 3 and 4 yards long for Dining Tables. 5 o'clock Tea Cloths in pretty designs, Side-board and Carving Cloths in great variety. OVERTHEATERS, MIRRORS, GIRANDELS, BRACKETS, PERAMBULATORS, &c.  
ARTISTIC DRAPERIES and VALANCES.

## Chenille Curtains with Borders and Dadoes.

These are woven in the CURTAIN with BORDER and DADO to MATCH, most artistic in effect, require no lining or trimming.

## Household Drapery Department.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY:—Linen, Cotton and Twilled Sheeting in all widths. White and Coloured Counterpanes every size. Toilet Covers with Fancy Sets for the Toilet Table to match. White and Coloured Dimities. Glazed Chinates and Cambrics, Table Linen and Napkins. Checked Quilts and Glass Cloths. Dyed and Table Mats. Stair Linens and Crumple Cloths. Belgian and Fancy Ticks. Towels and Towelling.  
&c., &c., &c.

## Blankets and Elder Down Quilts.

Austrian, California, Saxony, and Wincey Blankets in every size.  
300 PAIRS TO SELECT FROM.  
Elder Down QUILTS and PILLOWS in Turkey Chintz, Dilly-Yarden Saten, and Satin Coverings.  
Chair Cushions and Feather Pillows.

## Bedstead Department.

LANE, CRAWFORD & COMPANY have seldom less than 100 Bedsteads in stock of various patterns to suit all purchasers: they have just received an Elegant All Brass HALF CANTON BEDSTEAD and a very handsome SPRING MATTRESS—SADDLE WOVEN WINE and CHAIN SPRING MATTRESSES in every size to fit any Bedstead.

## Bedding.

LANE, CRAWFORD & COMPANY'S BEDDING is all manufactured by themselves and guaranteed pure, none but new and first-class materials being used. As there are several unscrupulous Traders and Dealers, who, by using second-hand horse hair and stuffings, are able to offer worthless articles at comparatively low prices, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. beg to intimate that in making Bedding they are none but new and first-class materials and guarantee the purity of their productions.

OLD MATTRESSES repaired and re-made.

## OUR NEW STOCK OF

FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, FIRE DOGS, ASH PANS, COAL VASES, FIRE SCREENS, NURSERY GUARDS.

A very fine Selection of MARBLE MANTEL PIECES, CURBS and TILED HEARTHES.

## Furniture.

Every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed-room SUITES, American CHAIRS, and Bedwood FURNITURE.  
Old FURNITURE recovered equal to new.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. respectfully ask intending purchasers to COMPAARE the QUALITY and PRICES of their Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. 1814

HONGKONG, October 24, 1888.

## Intimations.

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

WANTED a GUNNER for the GOVERNMENT. Salary \$800 per annum and Quarters. Applications, with Testimonials, to be sent to the Harbour Master before WEDNESDAY, the 21st Instant, at Noon.  
By Command,  
FREDERICK STEWART,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 8th November, 1888. 1830

## ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

### LADIES' CLASSES.

A CLASS for Instruction in 'First Aid to the INJURED' will be Commenced on WEDNESDAY, November 14th, at 3.30 p.m., in the City Hall.  
Fees, \$2.50.  
Ladies intending to join are requested to send their Names to the Hon. SECRETARY immediately.  
T. SERCOMBE-SMITH,  
Hon. Secretary,  
St. J. A. A., Hongkong Centre.  
Hongkong, November 7, 1888. 1871

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN,  
A PRIVATE SITTING ROOM.  
MR. KJELLER,  
Proprietor.  
Hongkong, September 26, 1888. 1802

## PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG.

No. 1165.

A Regular MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 10th Instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m., precisely. Visitors are cordially invited.  
Apply  
J. COOK,  
Sag Hotel.  
Hongkong, November 9, 1888. 1833

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

JULES MUM & Co.'s  
CHAMPAGNE.

Quart. \$20 per Case of 1 doz.  
Pins. \$21 " " 2 "

Dubois Freres & de Gerson & Co.'s  
BORDEAUX CLARETS and  
WHITE WINES.

Baxter's Celebrated 'Barley Broo'  
WHISKY, \$72 per Case of 1 doz.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

## STAG HOTEL.

NOTICE TO HOTEL KEEPERS,  
CLUES, &c.

### FOR SALE:

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES,  
with BALLS, CUES, MARKING-BOARDS,  
&c., Complete.

A Very Handsome Set of BAR FIXTURES, quite new, Built of Solid Teakwood, handsomely-carved and moulded, inlaid with PLATE GLASS MIRRORS.

Also, Several other PLATE GLASS MIRRORS; One TEAKWOOD BAR COUNTER, with Four Full Pumps, Pipes, &c.

Two Handsome STREET LAMPS, with strong FINE METAL BRACKETS, suitable for HOTELS or other PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Also, SUNDRY other ARTICLES, suitable for HOTEL PURPOSES. Delivery on or after 1st December, 1888.

The HOTEL is CLOSING, on account of the PROPERTY having been SOLD.

Apply  
J. COOK,  
Sag Hotel.  
Hongkong, September 10, 1888. 1511

## Business Notices.

## THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

1888 AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS 1888.

NOVELTIES BY EACH INCOMING MAIL.

LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.  
NEW SUITS AND GAZES for BALL and DINNER COSTUMES.  
NEW MATERIALS for WALKING COSTUMES.  
NEW MANTLES, JACKETS, and ULSTERS.  
NEW PARIS MILLINERY (Trimmed and Untrimmed).  
NEW FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FANS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS.  
NEW COSTUMES, ULSTERS, TRIMMED HATS, BOYS' SUITS, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.  
CHRISTY'S FELT HATS in all fashionable Shapes and Colors.  
TWEEDS, SERGES, DIAGONAL COATINGS, OVERCOATINGS, ULSTER CLOTHS, &c.

HOSIERY in MERINO, CASHMERE, SILK and LISLE THREAD.  
ROWING JERSEYS, TENNIS SHIRTS, BATLING DRAWERS, TOWELS, BELTS, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.  
FLOWER BASKETS, FLOWER POTS, TEA and COFFEE SETS, ELECTROPLATED WARE, LAMPS, VASES, TOILET SETS, BRONZES, and FANCY GLASS WARE.

WINE DEPARTMENT.  
CHAMPAGNES, WHISKIES, CLARETS, BITTERS, EMPIRE BEER, &c., &c.  
Orders now being Booked for October BREW, EMPIRE BEER and STOUT.

SADDLERY and SADDLE CLOTHS, BRIDLES and BITS, SUITS of CLOTHING, WHIPS, CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES and all STABLE Requisites.

The DRESSMAKING MILLINERY, and TAILORING DEPARTMENTS are under the personal supervision of experienced European Assistants.

SEWING MACHINES.  
Just landed a large Shipment of DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, universally acknowledged to be the most reliable Machines in the World.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO. CO., Ltd.  
Hongkong, November 10, 1888. 1838

## NOTICE.

## BON MARCHÉ,

NEXT DOOR TO 'STAG HOTEL.'

## SELLING OFF

(ON ACCOUNT OF CLOSING),  
A LARGE STOCK OF

## FANCY GOODS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.  
Hongkong, October 18, 1888. 1758

## W. POWELL & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR FIRST SHIPMENT

## New Kid Gloves.

LADIES' 6-BUTTON ALL COLOURS.  
LADIES' 6-BUTTON CHEVRETTE.  
CHILDREN'S CHEVRETTE KID GLOVES.  
LADIES' SUEDE GLOVES, 8-BUTTON and 15-BUTTON.  
GENTLEMEN'S WHITE and LAVENDER KID GLOVES.

W. POWELL & Co. 1808

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, November 7, 1888.

## NEW GOODS.

TALL SILK HATS.  
Black, Brown, and Grey.  
Black, Blue and Brown Fancy and Check DIAGONAL COATINGS.  
Fancy and Check Tweed SUITINGS.  
Tweed Hats and Caps in new shapes.  
Satin and Pith Hats.  
SILK UMBRELLAS, from \$5 over 10 to choose from.  
WALKING STICKS, a very large assortment.  
WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS and CHAIR APRONS.  
TRAVELLING BAGS and SPOONER MANTLES.  
OVER COATINGS, light and heavy.  
OVER COATINGS, Ulster and Tweeds.

Fine Black DIAGONAL and COLOURS Dress Suits.  
Black, Blue and Brown Fancy and Check DIAGONAL COATINGS.  
Fancy and Check Tweed SUITINGS.  
Tweed Hats and Caps in new shapes.  
Satin and Pith Hats.  
SILK UMBRELLAS, from \$5 over 10 to choose from.  
WALKING STICKS, a very large assortment.  
WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS and CHAIR APRONS.  
TRAVELLING BAGS and SPOONER MANTLES.  
OVER COATINGS, light and heavy.  
OVER COATINGS, Ulster and Tweeds.

Solid LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX.  
OVERLAND TRUNKS, GLASS-STEEL BAGS, and a variety of TRAVELLING BAGS, all sizes.  
SILK & HOSE, Black, Navy and Colours.  
Lamb's Wool, Merino and Lisle Thread &c.  
White Dress SHIRTS.  
Lacing & E. S. Boots and SHOES.  
SHOONING BOOTS, RUBBER BOOTS.  
Patent Leather Boots and SHOES.  
DANCING SHOES, all sizes.  
Large Stock of STAPLES, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, BRACES.

READY-MADE ULSTERS IN STOCK.

## ROBT. LANG & Co.

Hongkong, February 21, 1888. 285

## Victoria Hotel,

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c. has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal HOTELS in the place.

The ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large DINING HALL.

The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, Reading, BILLIARD and SMOKING ROOMS.

The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABJEE & HING KEE,  
Proprietors.  
Hongkong, September 16, 1885. 1612

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

OLD or BROKEN NOTES will be EXCHANGED for NEW ONES on application at the Office of the Corporation.

For the  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, August 30, 1888. 1416

## COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHINESE.

RESIDENTS in the Colony would be materially aided in the SENATE of the COLLEGE by forwarding to the ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

(1) Glass Jars (for museum purposes).  
(2) Illustrated Papers and Books for the Student's Reading Room and Library.  
Addresses to  
JAMES CANTLIE,  
Hon. Sec. to the College.  
Hongkong, August 7, 1888. 1317

## Shipping.

### STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
Thames  
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, November 5, 1888. 1863

### STEAM TO STRAITS, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
Kathay  
will leave for the above places on THURSDAY, 22nd November, at Noon.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, November 6, 1888. 1864

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
Verona  
will leave for the above places on SUNDAY, 11th November, at Daylight.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, October 31, 1888. 1857

### THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

The Company's Steamer  
Chow Fa,  
Capt. F. W. PHILLIPS,  
will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 13th Inst., at 8 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
YUEN FAT HONG,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, November 8, 1888. 1886

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship  
Patented,  
Capt. JACKSON, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 13th Instant.

Passengers for Europe desiring to proceed OVERLAND, can, on application to the Under-signd, have their Tickets endorsed for surrender at Algiers in exchange for Coupon Tickets to Marseilles (by Transatlantic Company's express boat), and thence to Paris or London. Algiers is 28 hours steam from Marseilles, and thence to London occupies about the same time.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, November 8, 1888. 1830

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEKHO, NEW-CHANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Co.'s Steamship  
Palmira,  
Capt. JACKSON, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 14th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, November 8, 1888. 1867

### THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

The Company's Steamer  
Leontine,  
Capt. P. H. LEY, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 16th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
YUEN FAT HONG,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, November 9, 1888. 1889

### THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship  
Keweenaw,  
G. L. CANTON, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 18th Instant.

For Freight, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, November 9, 1888. 1885

### Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 L.L.I. Amer. Ship  
Leading Wind,  
HINKLEY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, October







The P. & O. steamer *Thames*, with the *English Mail* of 12th October, left Singapore on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 13th inst. This Packet brings copies of letters despatched from Hongkong on Aug. 31st.

The O. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Belgic*, with the *American Mail* of October 18th, left Yokohama on Thursday, the 8th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, 14th inst.

The steamship *Japan*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 5th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 11th inst.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamship *Palmira*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 8th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 12th inst.

The Union Line steamer *Yorkshire*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 8th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 16th inst.

The P. & O. steamer *Kashgar*, from Bombay for this port, left Singapore on the 8th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Orestes*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 9th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamship *Agamemnon*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 10th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 17th inst.

The Canadian Pacific Co.'s steamer *Duke of Westminster*, left Vancouver on the 22nd October for Japan and China.

The s.s. *Parthia* left Vancouver on the 26th Oct. for China and Japan.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. Company informs us that the Company's steamship *Kashgar*, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m.

The next football practice will be played on the Causeway Bay ground, under association rules, on Monday next, the 12th inst., play to commence at 4.30 p.m. sharp. There will be a test on the ground as usual.

Messrs Butterfield & Swire inform us that the O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Agamemnon*, from Liverpool, left Singapore this morning for this port, and may be expected here on or about the 17th inst.

LEUNG Kam, coolie, and Lo Achi, hawker, were charged before Mr Pollock to-day, the former with stealing and the latter with receiving a bag of tea. The coolie was sentenced to two months' and the hawker to six weeks' hard labour.

DIVINE SERVICE FOR SEAMEN.—On Sunday morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church—returning at about 12.30.

By kind permission of Colonel D. G. Anderson, the Regimental Band will play in the Public Gardens, on Sunday, the 11th inst., from 3.30 till 5 p.m. The following will be the programme:

March—'Tomb Raider'—Sicilian.  
Variation—'The Soldier's March'—Waltz.  
Valse—'The Soldier's March'—Waltz.  
Sicilian—'Since Vesuvius'—Waltz.  
Valse—'The Soldier's March'—Waltz.  
Sicilian—'Since Vesuvius'—Waltz.

JOHN MONAGHAN, Bandmaster.

HARVEST Festival Services will be held in St. Peter's Seamen's Church on Sunday next. The Holy Communion will be administered at 7.30 a.m.; Morning service at 11 o'clock; Evening service at 6 o'clock. The sermon in the evening will be preached by the Rev. Douglas Hamilton (Military Chaplain). The offertory collections at all three services will be given to the Scripture Reader Fund for Mission work in the harbour of Hongkong.

The Tung On Club gambling case—in which seven men who were arrested in the club are charged at the instance of Inspector Stanton with public gambling—came before Mr Pollock again to-day in the Police Court. Mr Caldwell appeared for the defence. Five only of the defendants were present. The third defendant, who was absent when the case was last before the court, and for whose arrest a warrant was issued, has not been found by the Police. The seventh defendant was also missing, and his bail of \$50 was exonerated. Chi Fuk Chan, the foki who assisted in the management of the club and who was wanted to give evidence, was also an absentee, and it was stated that he had gone to the country. His Worship said he would give judgment in the case on the 13th inst.

L'Acier du Tonkin says:—We learn from a sure source that very few miners are engaged in the working of the coal mines of Hongkong. Our correspondent informs us that contrary to what was announced there were never 300 coolies, but only 80. At present there remains 45, of whom scarcely 15 are mining. Since this concession was granted not a single ton of coal has been put on the market. Even the yacht of the Company is fed with coal from Australia. The directors of the Company care little, it appears, as to whether the mines are opened soon or late. This policy may suit the Company but not Tonkin. It may be said perhaps that a coal mine is master in his own mine. That is possible, but it is not true when it is a matter of a concessionnaire, privileged and held to engagements which are at least morally binding, if the forethought has not been taken to stipulate them in the contract. The samples of Hongkong coal sent to the Hanoi exhibition were carefully preserved and will be sent to the Paris exhibition of 1889.

Messrs Butterfield & Swire inform us that the O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Orestes*, from Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday morning, and is due here on Friday, the 16th inst.

We observe from *Le Courrier d'Haiphong* that M. Nicholas, the farmer of ferry-boats of the province of Haiphong, Tonkin, has been killed in a rather tragic manner. It appears that his management of the farm had raised general discontent, it being stated that he even shot at natives who refused to tug his sampans. While he was travelling with an escort of six men, an interpreter and a 'boy', he was met by armed natives who asked him to retreat. He refused, and opened fire on the natives with a repeating rifle. His escort fled, and he was wounded and lost his gun. The natives then pounced on him, cut off his head and stripped him of his clothes.

A widow named Chan Ako was brought before Mr Wodehouse to-day on a charge of detaining a girl in the Colony for an immoral purpose. The complainant, a girl of eighteen, made the following statement:—I was kidnapped in Annam and brought to Hongkong last year by a person whom I do not know. I was afterwards taken to Canton, where I was sold to defendant. She brought me back to Hongkong and compelled me to become a prostitute. I have been a prostitute since then in a 'dry brothel'. Yesterday defendant was taking me on board a steamer when she was stopped by a constable. I don't know where she was going to take me. I wish to go back to my parents in Annam. I had no wish to become a prostitute. Defendant came every day to the house in which I was kept, and my earnings were paid to her. There were four other prostitutes in the same house. The Chinese constable who arrested the defendant said she was dragging the complainant on board the Canton steamer yesterday, apparently against the girl's will. The case was remanded, defendant being allowed bail in two sureties of \$250 each.

M. DE MAYRENA, King of the Sédangs, arrived in Haiphong a fortnight ago. He came to Tonkin to order 1000 suits of clothes for his native soldiers. *Le Courrier d'Haiphong* says the King is to visit Hongkong shortly to buy a steamer and two launches, then he will return to his beloved subjects, and will pay a visit to France next spring. A letter of the King to the President of the Republic is published by the *Courrier*. The letter recounts how he forestalled the Germans who were to pounce on the country, and how, partly through the influence of the Jesuit fathers, he got the different villages to unite for self-defence and appoint him King, and Commander-in-Chief of an army of several thousand men. The country lies between the Mekong and the mountain chains of Annam. It is a country completely apart, having its natural boundaries formed by two great arteries, the Mekong and the Bla. It is fertilised by the large river Bla and by thousands of streams named Dak. The whole region is self-sufficing, the inhabitants having little or no relation with the Siamese and Annamese. On account of the numerous marauds, however, fewer makes great ravages; but by leading a well-regulated life the climate may be endured, as is proved by the fact that one father had been 30 years in the country and another 13. M. de Mayreina says he has been able to trace neither the race nor the origin of these peoples. They do not resemble in any point the Annamese or Chinese and differ from the Laotians, Siamese and Cambodians. All the products of tropical countries are found, and on the high plateaux the products of Europe might be raised. The King enters at great length in his letters into the proofs of the independence of his new-found kingdom, and endeavours to prove that if France assumed a protectorate a very remunerative trade might be done with the natives, while France would have an army of twenty thousand men ready to help her in case of trouble in Annam, Cambodia or Siam. We observe, however, that in answer to his letter to the Governor General of Indo-China offering to bring the Sédangs chiefs to Saigon and open up commercial relations, a reply was sent, stating it was useless to bring the chiefs to Saigon, and on account of the present difficulties France could not think of extending her sphere of action in that direction.

The Italian *Riforma*, commenting on the French decree with regard to foreigners, declares that the step is reprehensible. 'France,' says the journal, 'happily regards as injurious everything that is not French. One would imagine that she is anxious to erect round herself a species of wall of China. The Government is not strong enough to correct this annoying inclination of a misguided public opinion.'

I hear from a well-informed source, writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, that much annoyance has been caused in the highest quarters by Prince Bismarck's statement that during the Franco-German war the sympathies of the English Court were French. As a matter of fact, the statement is ludicrously absurd, and this Prince Bismarck well knows. The Queen showed some personal sympathy with the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor

Eugénie in their misfortune, but the whole sentimentality and policy of the Court were German. The object of Prince Bismarck in making the statement is clear. He wants to strike not at the Queen, but at the Empress Victoria, and he wishes to insinuate that the personal sympathies of the Empress were in 1870, and still are, anti-German. It is not impossible that the matter may give rise to a diplomatic correspondence.

SHIPBUILDING IN SCOTLAND.—The shipbuilding trade during September has been very active both in regard to launches and still more in the building of new orders. The rush at the end of August, when 38,000 tons of new shipping were ordered, was continued for the first three weeks of September, and the vessels contracted for within that period reached a total of 65,000 tons. The work now on hand is therefore double what it was at the same time last year. In January the production was equal to 13,361 tons, February 2,674, March 25,265, April 17,892, May 13,970, June 21,570, July 23,850, August 20,330, and September 35,730 tons. The total for the nine months is about 184,000 tons, which is not only greater than the production in the corresponding periods of the preceding three years, but is within 1,100 tons of the total output last year and 12,000 tons greater than the total figure in 1886. The contracts booked, as already indicated, represent 65,000 tons.

I HEAR, writes a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, whom we know to be well-informed, that the Government of India has decided the main points of the policy to be pursued in the future towards the Shan States. They will remain an integral part of Burma. There will be no analogy between them and the mediated States of India, as no question of suzerainty or feudatory rights will arise. The Shan chiefs, or *Talawas*, will deal with the local British authorities and be subordinate to them. They will have no communication, save through the local officials, with the Central Government in Mandalay or Calcutta. But there will be no active interference with the domestic affairs of the Shan States. Native rule and institutions will remain intact. British interference will be confined to general supervision and control, and will not extend to actual administration. The two chief *Talawas* of the Western and Eastern Shans—generally known as the Wundwin and Thebaw *Talawas*—have accepted this policy, which practically leaves their position unaltered, and will probably not affect any of the chiefs unless they want to fight with each other. Under the Burmese rule this was very much the state of things in theory, although in practice of late years Burma was not able to enforce her wishes, and the Shans had practical independence at the time. The chief *Talawas* as they are, the hereditary principle being recognised by the Indian Government. The one point of difference will be that the States will now have to maintain peace with each other whether they wish it or not. The territory thus placed under the British influence is much larger than the portion of Burma recently annexed. Mr. Hildesley, the officer placed in charge of the Shan States, has been greatly aided in bringing about the present satisfactory state of affairs by the Thebaw *Talaw*, or Eastern Shan chieftain.

'Atlas' in the *World's* writes:—As Sir Morell Mackenzie is under contract with his publishers not to divulge the contents of his book till the afternoon of Oct. 14, when advance copies are to be furnished to the press and to members of the royal family, he is naturally astonished at the more or less inaccurate forecasts of its details which have appeared. In writing it he has been very heavily handicapped. He has been absolutely debarred from obtaining any copies of official documents, while free access to them was allowed to his adversaries. At the very last moment he has been compelled by the wish of certain august personages to suppress the reproduction of an autograph statement of the Emperor Frederick reflecting on the conduct of Professor Bergmann in the strongest possible language. The twenty illustrations which are to appear will doubtless excite a great deal of interest. Perhaps the most important of them are the carefully prepared diagrams showing that Professor Bergmann made a false passage. The various stages of the growth in the patient's throat are also illustrated by woodcuts. The book may be roughly divided into narrative, medical controversy, and statistics. In the first chapter there is a graphic description of the first consultation at the Kronprinz's Palace, and the historical portion concludes with the death-bed scene at Potsdam. The second part will principally interest the medical profession; and in the third Sir Morell Mackenzie proves the almost inevitable fatal consequences of thyrotoxicity. In the ninth chapter will be found an eloquent sketch of the personal character of the Emperor. Sir Morell Mackenzie has laboured under countless difficulties; but no medical work is ever likely to cause so profound a sensation as the little volume, bound in grey, with a deep black spine, which is to see the light in the course of the next fortnight. It will equally enhance the reputation of the author as a writer, an acute reasoner, and a physician. He dedicates it to no one, but he has chosen a pungent motto from Shakespeare. He may very well apply to his enemies the rest of Prince Henry's speech to Salafat: 'What trick, what device, what starting-hole canst thou now find to hide thee from thy open and apparent shame?'

That this is, I think, conclusively shown by the fact that the Harbour arrangements now are almost the same as they were twenty-five years ago; indeed, it is actually contained that an Assistant Harbour Master has nothing to do—and yet Hongkong is alleged by the Governor and everybody else to be the fourth shipping port in the world! That there is as much really urgent need for a Harbour Board as there is for the existence of a Sanitary Board, and Captain Ramsey would make a very good President.

That I frequently vex my American friends by entirely and utterly confusing the terms Democratic and Republican, from a vague notion that all citizens of a republic ought to be democrats, if they are not something worse.

That, after long, careful and skillfully-guarded inquiries, I find that, in the United States at least, all republicans are not Democrats, neither are all Democrats to be likened for a moment unto Republicans.

That, in fact, a great gulf exists between the Republican 'plank' and the Democratic 'plank,' and that the supporters of the one vituperate and vilify the supporters of the other.

That, this being so, my life these few days has not been a happy one—especially

'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.—That most people have been poking their noses into the drainage question during the last few days, and although there are abundance of bad odours on every side, but little enough light seems to be cast upon the subject itself.

That the special Report of the Sanitary Surveyor is generally looked upon as a bit of special pleading, which embodies the views of the Surveyor General.

That as this document is admittedly rather contradictory in certain parts, raises many points that are open to controversy, and involves a very large expenditure of money, it should certainly be followed by an independent report.

That this is the more necessary because the special recommendations of Mr O. Chadwick have been ignored, and the opinion of the Fever Commissioners has been brushed aside as comparatively worthless. That perhaps the community would not be disposed to look otherwise than favourably upon the proposed measures to improve the drainage, if the various problems are thoroughly unravelled by the fullest discussion.

That there are very few cities or towns at Home so peculiarly situated as Hongkong, with its bucket system and its sloping streets.

That one point in the Report needs elucidation,—if the new sewer pipes are calculated to carry off so many inches of rain in addition to the daily consumption of Tytan and Pokfulam water, why is it necessary to have a separate system?

That any proposal to discharge sewage on to the shallow-water area at Bowington Creek should be strongly opposed, as the evil odours on the eastern foreshore are already more than sufficient.

That the Sulphur Channel is the proper place to discharge the sewage—nowhere eastward.

That some day the Lyceum will be studied with residences, and it would be a great pity to hopelessly destroy this prospect by covering the 'sad sea-wave' with vile impurities.

That North Point out-fall would merely tend, in the opinion of experts, to deluge the entire Harbour, as the tidal scour in that section is much more inward than outward.

That from a Sanitary point of view the question of overcrowding among the Chinese is becoming even more important than that of Drainage.

That the great height to which the houses are now carried condemns the population to a degree quite unknown even in Chinese cities.

That the drainage of Chinese cities may be defective and not inodorous, but unlike our scientific drainage it don't bottle up perfumes until they become positively poisonous.

That in this, as also in many other matters, the Chinese are a long way from being as big 'fools' as they look.

That the dates of the Separate System Reports are '23rd July, 1888' and '24th August, 1888,' so that they have taken ample time to reach the public eye.

That I have received complaints that the Tytan water does not flow, and householders do not realise as yet the 19-gallon daily supply.

That speaking of the fine big Reservoir at Tytan, I hear that houses are being erected on a hill overlooking the basin, and fears have been expressed that, unless care be taken, the defilement of the new source of water supply may not be beyond a measurable distance.

That I have more than once drawn attention to the great room for improvement which existed in the Harbour arrangements, but am afraid that nothing satisfactory can be expected to be done until a proper Harbour Board is formed, composed of Merchants, Shipping men and others interested.

That the present Harbour Master, however ready and willing he may be to listen to suggestions, can do no more than recommend to the Government; and I fear that not one in twenty of the officials know as much of shipping business as my office boy.

That this is, I think, conclusively shown by the fact that the Harbour arrangements now are almost the same as they were twenty-five years ago; indeed, it is actually contained that an Assistant Harbour Master has nothing to do—and yet Hongkong is alleged by the Governor and everybody else to be the fourth shipping port in the world!

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That, in fact, a great gulf exists between the Republican 'plank' and the Democratic 'plank,' and that the supporters of the one vituperate and vilify the supporters of the other.

That, this being so, my life these few days has not been a happy one—especially

unhappy, indeed, when I congratulated a keen Democrat upon the success of his candidate, Harrison.

That, having repeated the formula 'Democratic Cleveland and R. publican Harrison' until I have it by heart, I am now prepared to discuss the whole subject of the Electoral vote, the chances of Blaine for the post of Secretary of State, the effect of the Irish-Blaine vote on the Republican success, and the marvellous influence of Sir Sackville West in turning his favourite candidate out of office.

That we are in a fair way to develop an Eastern Wimbledon at the Kowloon Ranges, and the Hongkong Rifle Association, which well deserves the support and encouragement of the community and the Government, has a great future before it.

That some people have spoken of the Rifle Meeting as a 'Wapenshaw,' a show of arms or weapons (for particulars, see Scott's novels, and other less important historical works), and curiously enough there are residents who have never heard of this term before, though it is to be found in most dictionaries.

That, as it is a pure Saxon word—*scapen*, weapon; *scapung*, show—it is used in several countries in Europe, though perhaps the great Sir Walter may have given many persons the impression that it was more Scotch than English.

That the N.C. Daily News mentions an incident at a Willard performance in the Model Settlement 'the simultaneous entry—all together, one after the other—of some twenty of the *jeunesse d'élite* of Shanghai, all in white waitecoats and red or white buttonholes, into the seats on each side of the Dress Circle.'

That it is possible the Willard Troupe may be worthy of preposterous laudation, but considering the rigour of a Northern winter the above costume seems strangely inadequate.

That the many games of Polo marked merry progress, and there is a marked improvement in both riders and ponies.

That though not a few of the former have left their mark on the ground, nothing more serious has occurred than the getting of 'two lovely black eyes.'

That it is not quite apparent whether the absence of accidents is due to hardness of heads and softness of ground, or softness of heads and ground alike.

That it would be interesting to know the connection between Marco Polo and the above noble game.

## BROWNIE.

CHINESE NOTES.—The officials who had charge of the railway construction at Tientsin have urgently petitioned Li Hung-chang to hurry up and get imperial sanction for a railway from Tientsin to Tung-chow.

A Japanese engineer has been successful in opening an artesian well for the Governor of Formosa at Tawutai.

If there is any one religious sentiment which is most surely believed in by all Chinese it is respect for their letters. The *Chung-wei-san-pu* had an article last Saturday urging the great importance of this duty upon all scholars. Instead of its being a matter for scholars only, it is, if possible, even more the concern of men of business who cannot get over the smallest transaction without writing. 'Yet how sadly they transgress and daily and hourly trample the sacred symbols under their feet! Let them take warning.' (Imagine Europeans worshipping their alphabet.)

Although it is a much greater and much more useful invention than Chinese writing, no one seems to have a particle of reverence for it in any shape. But the heathen Chinese is peculiar.

The Vicinity of Canton is preparing to make a band along the river side to transform a portion of the suburbs into a settlement after the model of Shanghai and Hongkong, where he will have electric lights and junks and from which he will have a good carriage road made as far as Whampoa.

The British Consul at Foochow has begged the authorities to put a stop to *Hen-tai* (花會) gambling as leading to theft and robbery; and the *Chung-wei-san-pu* expresses, in a leading article, admiration of the Chinese conduct and astonishment that the Chinese High Officials in other places besides Foochow, whose business it is, do not give any heed to the ruinous effects of gambling, but suffer it to continue and grow more and more rampant in all forms.

The people of Foochow have been greatly excited by a rumour that a Frenchman is going to build a hospital on the top of Shih-shan-shan, and the gentry have petitioned the two Viceroys Yang and Pien against this proposed desecration of the mountain.

He that lives upon hops will die fasting. Humble usefulness is better than learned idleness.

Yours, like misfortunes, seldom, if ever, come singly.

There is not a single moment in life we can afford to lose.—*Goethe*.

A man might as well be stuffed with sawdust as with unused knowledge.

It doesn't take an *Indiana* bill to become a real one.—*Philadelphia Call*.

Giving is like a fly blower. It is a counter-irritant to selfishness. It never does any good till it hurts.

There are many men whose tongues might govern multitudes if they could but govern themselves.

## HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

2ND DAY.—This meeting was not so fortunate in the matter of weather to-day as it was yesterday, and owing to the rain which fell continuously for several hours in the morning the competitions were an hour later in commencing than was intended. The delay rendered it impossible for the various contests to be completed to-day, and another day will have to be devoted to them. When the rain had ceased there was a fairly good light for some time, but in the afternoon it was too dull for good scoring at the long ranges. At 500 yards in the second stage of 'The Queen's' the best score made was that of Battery Sergeant-Major Merson—45 out of a possible 60. At the shorter ranges the scoring was hardly up to the average of yesterday.

The most interesting event of the day was the Ladies' Competition, which took place in the afternoon in presence of a considerable turnout of spectators. His Excellency the Governor arrived at the range just as the competition commenced. The scoring was by no means brilliant, but the average, considering the bad light, was fairly good. Lieut. Pritchard topped the list of competitors with a total of 29, and was closely run by Mr Ford, who had the same total but had to take the second place as one of his shots was a 'magpie.'

The following are the leading scores in the competition:—

Lt. O. S. Pritchard (Mrs Travers)	29
Mr O. Ford (Mrs Ford)	29
Capt. Collinson (Mrs Bell Irving)	28
Mr E. L. Woodin (Miss Hughes)	28
Mr F. H. Shepherd (Miss Shepherd)	28
Mr E. Robinson (Mrs Robinson)	27
Mr R. Kennedy (Mrs Kennedy)	27
Lt. Metcalfe (Miss G. M. Harrington)	26
Capt. Bolton (Mrs J. H. Cox)	26
Major Ellis (Mrs Manson)	26

A good deal of grumbling was heard among competitors with regard to the long waits that had to be made before a chance could be obtained of taking their places at the firing points. The large number of entries and the crowding of so many entries into two days, of course made this unavoidable, but otherwise the arrangements were as complete and satisfactory as possible.

The Band of the 58th Regiment under Mr Moran performed on the ground in the afternoon.

The following were the leading scores posted to-day:—

All Comers—200 yards:—	
Private Sessary	34
Major Churchill	33
O. D. Wilkinson	32
Cr. Sergt. Fricker	32
All Comers—300 yards:—	
Corpl. Flannigan	32
Capt. Collinson	29
P. O. McLennan	29
Pte. Page	28
D. McDonald, P.S.	28

President's Cup—300 yards:—

Cr. Sergt. Phillips	31
Capt. Bolton	27
R. Kennedy	27

Association (Any Rifle)—300 yards:—

E. L. Woodin	47
Lieut. Smith	44
Capt. Bolton	30

Association—300 yards:—

E. L. Woodin	47
Cr. Sergt. Fricker	42
Cr. Sergt. McClure	42

Cadets—300 yards:—

S. Grimble	18
Ramjan	17
J. Arthur	11

Queen's First Stage—500 yards:—

John Andrew	29
G. G. Sinclair	23
Corporal Flannigan	23

Queen's First Stage—600 yards:—

Cr. Sergt. McClure	33
P. O. Robertson	29
D. McDonald, P. S.	29

There are many more shining qualities in the mind of man, but there is none more useful than discretion.

The man to whom virtue is but a mere ornament of character, something over and above, not essential to it, is not yet a man.

Our estimate of a character always depends much on the manner in which that character affects our own interests and passions.

One of the most effectual ways of pleasing and of making one's self beloved is to be cheerful. Joy softens more hearts than tears.

Men are like trees; each one must put forth the leaf that is created in him. Education is only like good culture; it changes the size but not the sort.—*H. W. Beecher*.

Most men call fretting a minor fault—a fault and not a vice. But there is no vice, except it be drunkenness, which so utterly destroys the peace and happiness of a home.—*Helen Hunt*.

Pravity, independence, selfishness, tender regards for the feelings of others, and a heart-hated for whatever is mean, trifling, vulgar, or profane—these are among the qualities that distinguish the true gentleman.

Get health, writes Emerson, no labor, pains, temperance, poverty, nor exercise can gain it must be graced. For sickness is a cannibal which eats up all the life and youth it can lay hold of, and absorbs its own soul and daughters.

When Herbert Spencer dies no doubt there will also be pecuniary revelations in connection with his work that will surprise many. He has long been England's foremost thinker; no other man has labored harder or succeeded better in widely influencing modern thought, yet his works were all brought out by the private expenditure of himself and friends, and it is doubtful if any pecuniary profit has ever accrued from them.

An Important Discovery is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and premature decay. The discovery was made by a mission in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and on early grave. We learn that the Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions



## Mails.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY,  
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID.

MEDITERRANEAN AND  
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,  
MARSEILLES, AND PORTS  
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

ALSO  
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,  
DUNKIRK AND ANTWERP.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 14th Instant,  
at Noon, the Company's Steamship  
YANGTSE, Commandant LORIMER,  
with MAELS, PASSENGERS, SPOILS,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Special will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted  
in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till  
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4  
p.m., Spoils and Parcels until 3 p.m. on  
the 13th November, 1888. (Parcels are not to  
be sent on board; they must be left at  
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, November 11, 1888. 1848

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS  
TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE  
UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE,  
VIA

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
AND OTHER CONNECTING  
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship BATAVIA,  
2,553 Tons Register, Auld, Com-  
mander, will be despatched for VANCOU-  
VER, B.C., and KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA,  
on THURSDAY, the 15th November, at  
3 p.m.

To be followed by the S.S. PARTHIA,  
on the 13th December, and S.S. ABES-  
SINIA, on the 10th January.

Connection will be made at Yokohama  
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan  
Ports, and at Vancouver with San Fran-  
cisco, by the regular Steamers of the  
PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY and  
other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-  
land, France, and Germany by all trans-  
Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fare granted as follows:—  
To Vancouver & Victoria, Mkt. \$160.00  
To San Francisco, " " 175.00  
To all common points in Can-  
ada and the United States, " 230.00

To Liverpool " " 300.00  
To London " " 305.00  
To other European ports at proportionate  
rates. Special reduced rates granted to  
Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service,  
and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese  
Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo  
destined to points in the United States,  
Canada, the United States, and Europe,  
addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District  
Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m. on the 14th November.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office  
and should be marked to address in full;  
and the same will be received by us until  
5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight,  
apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, October 25, 1888. 1897

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY  
OF NEW YORK will be despatched  
for San Francisco via Yokohama, on  
SATURDAY, the 17th November, at 8  
p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for  
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-  
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and  
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America, by the Company's and  
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fare granted as follows:—  
To San Francisco " " \$200.00  
To San Francisco and return, " 350.00  
To Liverpool " " 325.00  
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O. D. HARMAN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, October 27, 1888. 1820

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## TWO LITTLE OLD LADIES.

(By H. MAUD MERRILL, in St. Nicholas.)  
Two little old ladies, one grave, one gay,  
In the same cottage lived day by day.  
One could not be happy, 'cause, 'sneaked,  
'So many children were hungry for bread';  
And she really had not the heart to smile,  
When the world was so wicked all the while.

The other old lady smiled all day long,  
As she knitted, or sewed, or crooned a song.  
She had not time to be sad, she said,  
When hungry children were crying for bread.  
So she baked, and knitted, and gave away,  
And declared the world grew better each day.

Two little old ladies, one grave, one gay;  
Now, which do you think chose the wiser way?

## METHOD IN MODESTY.

He was such a pleasant fellow,  
So polite, so polished too;  
Everywhere we went together  
He would murmur—'After you!'

Did we reach a door together,  
He would never first go through,  
But would wait and let me pass him,  
Saying softly—'After you!'

Was there anything we wanted,  
He would not enough for two,  
He would always let me have it,  
Always murmured—'After you!'

So it was on each occasion,  
Whatever the case might be;  
He would never be the leader,  
But was always after me.

He has borrowed fifty dollars,  
Maybe 'tis a passing whim,  
But he has not since been heard of—  
And now I am after him.

The Harvard.

THE GHOST'S VIOLIN.

Karl Hafitz had spent six years on the  
method of contortions, and had studied  
Haydn, Gluck, Mozart, Beethoven and Ro-  
ssini. He enjoyed excellent health and easy  
circumstances, which permitted him to fol-  
low his artistic career. In a word, he pos-  
sessed all that is necessary for composing  
grand and beautiful music, except one little  
thing that is indispensable—inspiration.

Every day, full of noble ardor, he carried  
to his worthy master, Albert Kilian, long  
melodious compositions, every note of  
which, alas, reminded one of Pater, Jack or  
Christopher.

Master Albert, seated in his great arm-  
chair, his feet on the andirons, his elbow on  
a corner of the table, would smoke his pipe  
and apply himself to cancelling, one after  
another, the remarkable discoveries of his  
pupil. Karl, weeping with rage, would  
contend the point, but the old master would  
calmly open one of his innumerable music-  
books and say, with his finger on the pas-  
sage, 'Look, boy!'

Then Karl would hang his head and de-  
spair of the future.

But one fine day, when he had presented  
under his name a Fantasy of Bacchus in  
variations from Vivaldi, his good-natured  
master lost his patience for once.

'Come,' said he to himself, 'the inn is  
beautiful, in fact, it's rather sinister; but  
we mustn't judge things by appearances.'

And without hesitation he knocked at  
the door with his staff.

'Who is there? What do you want?'  
shouted a rough voice from within.

'Shelter and food.'

'The door opened abruptly and Karl found  
himself in the presence of a vigorous-looking  
man, his face square-cut, his eyes gray.

'Karl,' he cried, 'do you take me for a  
fool? Do you think me ignorant of your  
music pilfering? This is really too much!'

And perceiving Karl's dismay at this un-  
expected outburst, he continued:  
'Listen, I willingly admit that you are  
the dupe of your memory; that your plagia-  
rism is unconscious. But you are decid-  
edly becoming too stout; you drink wine too  
generously; and, above all, your beer is of  
too indeterminate a quantity. Now such  
indolence closes the avenues of your intel-  
lect. You must grow thin.'

'Grow thin?'

'Yes, or renounce music. You are not  
wanting in knowledge, but you lack a  
touch. That's the whole trouble. If you  
spend your life coating the strings of your  
violin with a layer of fat, how can they vi-  
brate?'

These words of Master Albert came like a  
dash of light to Hafitz.

'No sacrifice shall be too great for me!' he  
cried; 'since matter oppresses my soul I  
am resolved to grow thin.'

His features expressed so much of hero-  
ism in that moment that Master Albert was  
deeply touched. He embraced his dear  
pupil and wished him the best of fortune.

Early the next day, Karl Hafitz, with a  
knapsack on his shoulder and a staff in his  
hand, quitted the hotel of the Three  
Figures to undertake a long journey. He  
directed his steps toward Switzerland.

Unfortunately, at the end of six months  
his stoutness was considerably reduced,  
without his gaining any inspiration what-  
ever.

'Can any one be more unhappy than I?' he  
wondered. 'Neither fasting nor plenty,  
neither water nor wine, nor beer, can make  
my soul rise to the pitch of the sublime.  
What have I done to deserve so sad a fate?  
While a crowd of fools produce remarkable  
works, I, with all my skill, all my labor, all  
my courage, I alone accomplish nothing.'

Ah, Heaven is not just; no that it is not!'

While grumbling in this fashion, he fol-  
lowed the road from Bruck to Fribourg.  
Night was approaching, and as Hafitz  
dragged his tired feet along, he felt as if his  
muscles were full of fatigue.

At that moment he saw in the moonlight  
an old ruined house half-hidden among the  
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roof was low and sloping, the door of its  
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